

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

(From the afternoon edition of the Morning Chronicle, January 17th.)

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

It was generally admitted at the Bourse yesterday, as a positive fact (states the Havas Agency letter from Vienna of the 15th) that the Finance Minister and M. de Rothschild had agreed on the conditions of a new loan of 50,000,000 florins—32,500,000 florins of the new coinage—which will be equivalent to £5,000,000 sterling. It was not yet known precisely at what rate the bonds would be issued, but the business will be entrusted in any case to the house of Rothschild. The great difficulty that resulted from the engagement taken by the Government to the nation at the time of the famous 500,000,000 florin loan, which 500,000,000 florins were scattered over Europe, will be evaded in this way—that the last issues will not take place till after the new loan is completely run off. The interest of the latter, as well as of the former is fixed at 5 per cent.; but looking at the notable depreciation which the 500,000,000 loan has suffered from the war, it may be readily foreseen that the new loan will undergo a similar fate both on the Austrian and foreign markets, unless something in the mode of issue should produce a sensible difference.

It was also thought certain that the Finance Minister desires at least one-half of the Rothschild loan for the National Bank, to get rid of the old debt due to that establishment. The new loan is now in circumstances not at all momentary, as it is expected for continuing on a large scale the sale of the estates and country properties needed to the Bank, but it is hoped that by means of the specie provided by the Rothschild loan the Government will be enabled to issue November 1st may regularly on, as has hitherto been the case, much to the satisfaction of general trade.

A payment of 10,000,000 florins (a million sterling) was announced at the Bourse to-day, as having been made by the Southern Railway Company, in conformity to the contract of sale. That sum was also paid into the bank of the Government, in accordance with the contract by the State in the previous years 1848-49.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sunday Evening.—Public opinion is becoming hourly more tranquillized, and I have no doubt the Bourse will witness a very satisfactory change. One great benefit of representative institutions is that a whole people cannot be terrified out of the usual course of their business by the schemes of a few gigantic jobbers. When Parliaments have met, questions are sure to be put which must be answered. Every member instantly disappears, and real danger is averted by timely explanation or confronted by manly preparations. The Chamber of Deputies is already assembled; the English Parliament is very soon to meet; and even in the French Chambers, which are summoned for the 7th of February, questions may be put and speeches made that cannot be passed over in silence or contempt. The daybreak of the Sun of Intelligence and Discussion is therefore already visible, and as the time approaches for the appearance of his full orb above the horizon, so will the panic caused by mystery and darkness vanish away.

The Servian difficulty, which, though events seemed to point to Italy, has by the French semi-official Press been treated as that on which Austria threatened to violate the treaty of Paris, is now by the same authorities admitted to be over. The *Paris* of to-day says: "The Porte, as we had all along anticipated, has comprehended that it had no claim to oppose the wishes of the Servian people, so long as they were not contrary to the rights which were taken care of. A despatch from Belgrade announced to us yesterday, after having received a deputation from the Skupstina, the Sultan's advisers had consented to recognize the voice of the assembly. There was nothing there, therefore, to impede the arrival of Prince Milosch in the Principality. It had been asserted that he would have first to go to Constantinople to receive investiture from the Sultan; but the Porte has now announced that the Porte has dispensed with that ceremony for the present on account of the vassal's great age, and the season of the year. The following telegraphic despatch, addressed by Prince Milosch to the Servian Government, confirms all this:

"I have already taken measures by all means to proceed to Constantinople for the present. The season, my age, my health, and the wishes of the nation do not allow me to do otherwise. I have received the assurance that the Sublime Porte accepts my nomination, and that the position of matters is already reconciled."

SARDINIA.

Tripoli, Monday.—The following is a summary of the royal speech:—The King thanks the Chambers for the assistance afforded during the last session, which has contributed to the national policy and the progress of Piedmont. He announces that Government will bring in bills for judicial, administrative, and municipal reform. He regrets that the financial crisis and the scarcity of silk crops prevented a balance in the national exchequer.

His Majesty says that the political horizon is not clear, but that the future must be awaited with firmness. The future of Italy is based on justice and love of the country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe, on account of the principles it represents, and the sympathy of Italy's cry of anguish.

The King concludes with the words: "Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence. Prolonged acclamations. "Vive le Roi!" followed the conclusion of the speech.

NAPLES.

Messina, Saturday.—Private letters from Naples, of the 12th inst., state that a Royal decree was expected, declaring the city of Naples in a state of siege.

A decree orders the trial of political offences by military tribunal, and that their sentences be executed within twenty-four hours of being passed. The reasons for this measure are not known.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. Prince Napoleon disembarked at Genoa at nine o'clock this morning, and will leave for Turin.

Turin, Sunday Evening.—Prince Napoleon arrived here at three p.m. He was received at the terminus by Prince Crispin. The concourse assembled to await his arrival, greeted him with shouts of "Viva Napoleon!" "Viva le Roi!" "Viva France!" and "Viva Italia!"

The Prince drove direct to the Royal Palace, and was received at the foot of the grand staircase by the King and his Ministers.

This evening a grand representation will take place in the Theatre Royal, in honour of his Imperial Highness.

DEPORTATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Naples, Sunday.—The decree commuting the fine imposed upon the political prisoners has been modified by a Ministerial order.

The prisoners will be conveyed to Cadix, and from thence transported to America, where they will be compelled to take up their residence. Poorly, who is an invalid, has refused the royal pardon, because, in his opinion, it is equivalent to transportation.

The report that the city of Naples was declared in a state of siege remains unconfirmed up to to-day.

DISTURBANCE AT PADUA.

Vicenza, Saturday.—A disturbance has taken place at Padua on the 15th inst. On the occasion of the burial of Professor Zambra a seditious disturbance took place among the students of the university, which was, however, immediately suppressed. The lectures at the university were at once stopped. The inhabitants remained quiet.

THE REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND. Bern, Saturday.—The National Council has rejected by a large majority, after a very animated debate, the appeal of the Geneva Government against the decision of the Federal Council relative to the Italian refugees.

FREE IMMIGRATION TO THE SPANISH COLONIES. Madrid, Friday.—The Council of State is favourable to the introduction of a law of free colonies.

The Gazette publishes a measure extending to Porto Rico the late Spanish reorganisation of Cuba.

The "public drinking-fountain" movement manifests its activity in several places throughout the country. Nowhere will it find greater benefits than in Glasgow. It is just announced that the water commissioners of that city are going to erect two public fountains in each of the sixteen wards.

INDIA.

We have papers to the 13th of February, from Madras; to the 26th from Calcutta, and from Bombay to the 15th.

The campaign in Oude is over. Lord Clyde, in a despatch to his Excellency Viscount Canning, dated 7th January, announces that there is no longer a vestige of the rebellion. Adverting to this welcome fact, *Madras Despatch* observes:—

The British have broken up, with the exception of one which is to watch the Nepal frontier, and the military police will be sufficient for any tiding disturbances that may take place. With regard to the Nizam's territory, the Nizam's territories, Tanja Tope, and Peria Shah, after endeavouring without effect to gain admittance into the native State, pursued by Major Redmond's column from Delhi, and by Holmes' brigade from the southward, they turned into the Sheikawati district via Oodeypore. According to the *Madras Despatch*, the last authentic intelligence which has been received of Tanja Tope comes up to the 20th ultimo. "On the morning of that day about 5000 rebels, horse and foot, but without guns, marched for the village of Oodeypore in the Mysore territory, and encamped in the afternoon at Seckur, a small village, about 12 miles from the British lines. The rebels were dispersed. Later in the day the rebels heard that British troops (doubtless Brigadier Holmes' force) were approaching close at hand, having made forced marches from Seckur, and they thereupon dispersed in all directions, and in great confusion, leaving 12 prisoners, many horses, and arms of various descriptions in the hands of the British." "The latest accounts of the 20th instant, states that 'the latest accounts from Tanja Tope and Peria Shah are moving towards Jondipore or Bikaner.' Brigadier Holmes was in close pursuit of the rebels, and on the 27th ult. he was reported to have been between Nasserabad and Jhandi in a favourable position to intercept between Tanja and Jondipore. A Narnool correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle*, dated 27th ult., writes, mentioning that a dying column was being driven to a point near Tanja Tope. It is to consist of 6000 cavalry, 3 guns horse artillery, and about 200 European infantry mounted on camels, to be furnished by the Rajah of Oodeypore in the Mysore territory, and to be accompanied by Brigadier Holmes, left Agra on the 26th ultimo. It is composed of two squadrons of the 4th Cavalry, under Colonel Canning; a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers; some mounted police under Lieutenant Oldfield; and a party of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade mounted on camels. This force reached Bhurtpore on the 27th ult., and on the 28th inst. they were marching in pursuit of Tanja Tope, the same afternoon, accompanied by Captain Nixon, with a strong body of Bhurtpore horse.

Sir Singh, who may be considered as being in the hands of Major General Narnool, some months ago, was reported to have been at Pownee has fortified himself at Narnool, west of Goona. It is reported that "Captain Lambton's force on arrival at Narnool were refused supplies, and were by him sent to a place where they were surrounded and killed and wounded a number of natives. This occurred on the 19th ultimo. It is understood that troops and mortars have already been despatched from the Rajah of Oodeypore, and a small force of British troops, some mounted police under Lieutenant Oldfield; and a party of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade mounted on camels. This force reached Bhurtpore on the 27th ult., and on the 28th inst. they were marching in pursuit of Tanja Tope, the same afternoon, accompanied by Captain Nixon, with a strong body of Bhurtpore horse.

Contradictory reports are published as to the doings of the British in the Deccan. Some state that they are "settled," and that Sir H. Rose is on his way back to Poona; others—and these are apparently the correct versions—allege that they are still at large, and that Sir H. Rose will not be so soon as he is reported to be. The British are now in a very difficult position, and the British are now in a very difficult position, and the British are now in a very difficult position.

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the Collector of Cawnpore, confessed who they were, and demanded the benefit of the amnesty. The authority was started at the appearance before him of two persons, of whose existence the slightest suspicion did not exist. Full particulars of the case were sent to Lord Canning, and immediately guaranteed the Shahzadah pardon, and with it a suitable position on each. You may guess the astonishment of those who had obtained so handsome and unexpected a deliverance in their favour. The particulars of this story I have had from the Collector of Cawnpore; still you had thrown the baby with the bath.

RIOTS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NAGEROOL.—The Collector of Nagerool, dated 22nd January reports that a serious riot had taken place at Nagerool. The riot appears to have originated from the arrogant assertion of caste privileges on the part of the Nairs or higher class over the Shans or lowly drawers, who answer to the Collector of Cawnpore, and the Puffs of Calicut. In early times, says the *Courier*, when exclusiveness and caste prejudices were at their height in Travancore, and the man who had the misfortune to be of low birth was scarcely regarded in the scale of human beings, it was regarded as a serious offence for families of the Shanar caste to appear in public with females of low birth.

The practice, however, has been gradually falling into desuetude, the miserable influence of caste distinctions has been gradually fading away, and to a sense of the deities of life and all who came under the spiritual direction of the missionaries were led to assume an attitude more consistent with feminine modesty. This state of things had continued for some time, when a party of the higher class, began to feel with jealousy upon the becoming change, which they viewed as an invasion of their own exclusive privilege. We are assured that the Dewan of Travancore, from whose high education and enlightened views we had hoped for better things, should be a model of the highest enlightenment to this moral feeling, for we learn with unforgotten regret that the Dewan, who was a high education and enlightened views, from whose high education and enlightened views we had hoped for better things, should be a model of the highest enlightenment to this moral feeling, for we learn with unforgotten regret that the Dewan, who was a high education and enlightened views, from whose high education and enlightened views we had hoped for better things, should be a model of the highest enlightenment to this moral feeling, for we learn with unforgotten regret that the Dewan, who was a high education and enlightened views, from whose high education and enlightened views we had hoped for better things, should be a model of the highest enlightenment to this moral feeling, for we learn with unforgotten regret that the Dewan, 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ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

London, January 15th. 1859 has commenced on the 15th. A single phrase of the Emperor Napoleon, in conversation with Baron Hubner, has been sufficient to set Italy in agitation, and to excite the liveliest forebodings of another continental war—a war between France and Austria. How profound is the sensation may be judged of by a fall of nearly 5 per cent. in the French, and 2 per cent. in the English Funds. Nor have the subsequent explanations of the *Moniteur* tended in the least to allay the general excitement. The almost universal impression is that a war between France and Austria in Italy is inevitable—on what precise account does not very few people know.

The speech of the King of Sardinia to his Parliament encourages the belief that we are on the eve of grave events. The expressions made use of by his Majesty are certainly full of significance—the more so, when it is considered that every word in his speech has been carefully weighed and approved of at the Tuileries. In announcing that "relying upon the experience of the past, he would meet the eventualities of the future with resolution"—that "while respecting treaties, he is not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches him from so many parts of Italy," Victor Emmanuel plainly indicates his sense of the situation. These words, says the *Piedmontese Gazette*, were announced by this dignitary with great emphasis, which created a deep conviction among the public, and were received with immense and enthusiastic cheering.

Throughout Italy the conviction is universal that we are on the eve of another struggle for independence. In Lombardy, more especially, the people have already begun to display those symptoms which were the prelude to insurrection in 1848. The Austrians are openly insulted in the streets. The young men will not smoke cigars which are of Government manufacture, and cry *Viva Verdi!* everywhere, which words have no reference to that popular composer, but are artfully designed to convey the initials of "Viva Vittorio Emmanuel Re d'Italia." The fermentation has reached to Tuscany and even Naples. In Turin, the preparations for war are being made openly. The National Guard has been called out and organized, under the command of the celebrated Garibaldi, whose very name is ominous of the crisis.

Austria, on her side, is not slow to accept the challenge. Large bodies of troops are being moved on Lombardy, and Milan already is all but in a state of siege. General Gyulay, so infamous by his butcheries in 1848, has been entrusted with the chief command, and has declared his plan of proceeding, which is to hang a Milanese at every street-corner of the city. Yet, if all the reports be true, the position of Austria is but critical. At a recent street row, the Hungarian officers of an Austrian regiment it is said, made common cause with the populace, and shouted *Viva l'Italia!*—whatever the fact may be worth.

If this be not one of the many things which the Emperor Napoleon did not mean to do, after he had done, I must believe that an Austrian war is his present game. Such a war, no doubt, would be popular with his army; even more so, perhaps, than a war with England. The French, more especially in Italy, have always been antagonistic to Austria. For five hundred years, Piedmont or Lombardy has been the cockpit of the two nations. Louis Napoleon is a fatalist, and moreover, a close imitator of My Uncle's policy. Now, it was a part of My Uncle's scheme to make Northern Italy a dependency of France, either by conquest or by family ties. It is by the latter means that the Nephew hopes to accomplish his end. The Prince Napoleon—*Pion-Plon*, to wit—is to marry the Princess Clotilde, the daughter of the King of Sardinia—a girl of fifteen, and a war with Austria is probably one of the conditions of the match. The bargain may be considered a good one by both parties, for Pion Plon gets a bride of the oldest kindly dynasty in Europe, and Sardinia obtains the means of accomplishing the one sole object of all her policy—the humbling of her great enemy Austria.

It is a proof of the impotence attached to such men and such means for their accomplishment. Whatever else may issue from this war, it is impossible to consider it as, in any light, a war of freedom. Austria against France is but despotism against despotism. Italy has no more to expect from the one than she has received from the other; she ought to know what French mediation means, by this time. Is it to the invaders of Rome in 1849, that Italians look for the regeneration of their country? That greatest of burglaries is a *coup d'état* of December 2nd. It is preposterous beyond all measure to expect that the man who flied the liberties of his own country, and spoiled Rome of her nascent freedom, is to be the champion of Italian independence. To call in Louis Napoleon to help Italy against Austria, is to summon the tiger against the wolf—to apply to the pick-pocket for aid against the highwayman. Justly might Italy use the well-known line of the poet—Non tal auxilio non defensoris ista.

As for England, we have no reason whatever to disturb ourselves in such a quarrel. Let France and Austria fight, if they please. Who would spoil such good sport? Our sympathy for the one side precisely equals our sympathy for the other; and if the war proceeded to the point of mutual extermination, we could have no feeling but one of congratulation. Such is the prevailing sentiment in this country among all classes; and I cannot doubt that Ministers, under the judicious auspices of the Pacific Malmesbury, will take care not to interfere with such a very pretty quarrel. Never did the righteous doctrine of non-intervention so palpably recommend itself to the British people. We have no interest whatever in any war between such combatants and on such grounds, and we should be as calm and collected in regard to the ultimate issue, as Mr. Winkle was when Mr. Turnpin was going to fight Dr. Slammer.

The appeal of M. de Montalembert to the higher court has had this favourable result, that, although the former sentence is confirmed as to fine and imprisonment, the defendant is freed from the severe penalties to which he was made liable by the other conviction—the chance of a summary deportation to Cayenne or Algeria. It was for this especially that M. de Montalembert fought, and so far, therefore, he may be deemed successful. But the Emperor is determined to pardon him, whether he will or not; so he has been pardoned again—emerging from the affair certainly with all the honours of victory, and with every advantage over his redoubtable antagonist, with his half million soldiers.

There have been disturbances in Servia, caused by the deposition of the reigning

Hopodar, on the ground of his partiality to Western influence, as opposed to Russia and Slavdom. The opportunity has been seized by Austria, to advance her troops to the frontier; and that is made the grounds of the present difference between her and France.

The Parliamentary campaign opens on the 3rd of February. There is much speculation as to what Lord Derby intends in the matter of reform—the report being that he is prepared with a bill to be brought in when Mr. Bright's fall. Upon that failure the Tories reckon with a just confidence in the good sense of the people. Never has a reputation been so lately thrown away as by John Bright, in his rhetorical demonstration. No man had a fairer chance of becoming the most powerful and popular leader of the day. But his arrogance, intemperance, and mendacity have disgusted every respectable man in the country, and now that the bubble of that reputation has burst, we find what very dirty soap and water it was. The audacity of this very commonplace fellow's pretensions to statesmanship has been well exposed in an admirable series of articles which have recently appeared in the *Saturday Paper*—a journal of the first character and influence. If Parliamentary reform is not to be held except at this hand, still, in common with many, would rather stand still. Although it is not true, as the Times would have you think, that there is no general wish for reform, it is certain that such reform as is wanted is not of the character Mr. Bright would give it. The demand is for a broad and comprehensive measure, based religiously upon the old foundations—an extension and elevation, rather than a lowering and cheapening, of the franchise.

From all that I can learn, Ministers are anything but confident of their prospects in the next session. It is said that there is as much division in their own ranks as in those of their adversaries. Lord Stanley, for one, is much too progressive for the taste of the majority of his colleagues; and agrees but little, it is said, with his noble progenitor. A single vote may upset his Government, as it did the last, and in the present confined state of parties it may come from any side. What keeps the Derbys in it is precisely that which is the sole tie of Louis Napoleon—that there is no one ready to displace them.

The revival of Ribbonism in Ireland is a significant fact for those who had thought that the nature of the Lord Eglinton's Government has been busy making arrests on all sides; and the infamous trade of the informer once more flourishes, to the deep disgust of all right-thinking men in both countries. I do not believe, in the depth and extent of the danger myself, which like all Irish patriots so called, fear nothing but burglary and assassination. It is not by Phoenix Societies that a nation is regenerated, nor does freedom come by howling. Yet the Irish leaders and their fatuous dupes still play the old game, with all the old results. The pity is that any government should so far condescend to help their silly purpose as to take formal notice of their existence. We ought to know by experience that the only way to treat these gentry is absolutely to ignore them, that is the best revenge that England can take.

To the horror of all good Protestants, the Prince of Wales is on his way to Rome. I mean literally, not metaphorically. "The rose and expectancy of our fair state," (who, by-the-by, is a very common-place youth, not very brilliant in his wit, if he may be loyal to say so), is to visit the Imperial City, and to make, to personal acquaintance with the Old Lady in Scarlet who sits on the *Reveries* than that he will come back a cardinal at least. Of so sensitive a texture is our English Evangelicism. Yet the more judicious may restrain their alarm. If at any place you are less in danger of conversion to Romanism than another it is at Rome. And it is really no compliment either to the Royal Prince or to his mamma to imply that the young gentleman's Protestantism is of such a loose conversion that he cannot go to Rome for fear of getting it.

The tenders for the Victoria Railway Loan were opened the other day in the presence of the agents of the several colonial banks, and some of our leading capitalists, and \$986,900 were accepted at £107, the balance being still unapplied. But the effect of the disturbances on the Continent will be, I apprehend, to turn the attention of home capitalists to our own colonies and territories more than heretofore. Great complaints are made, by-the-by, of the manner in which the Victoria Government has been shirking its obligations in the matter of the Melbourne and Geelong Railway bonds.

The Great Ship Company now, as well as formerly, is proceeding vigorously with her rigging and fitting out, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea by the end of July. The question of speed being once settled, it has been decided that she is to be employed as a grand trunk line to the eastward, making Trincomalee her terminus, from which smaller steamers are to act as her feeders in regard to the Indian, Chinese, and Australian ports. I refer you to two articles, in the *Illustrated London News* of the 4th and 18th of December, for details of her mode of employment. If successful, as I have very little doubt she will be, a new line will be opened to your colonies, possessing many advantages over any hitherto existing one. It is calculated that his voyage to Melbourne from London will be performed in thirty-five days, by the great ship and her feeders. But if in forty-five days, the advantage to you is so great, your colonies should have reflected before rashly endorsing any other line with their subsidies. I believe we are destined to witness a total revolution in ocean traffic, by the employment of these monster steamers, which are cheaper, safer, and far quicker than any other vessels. I can tell you, as an undoubted piece of information, that two more ships of the size of the Great Eastern will shortly be contracted for.

H. E. W.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—February 13.—A correspondent says:—I write you a few lines to tell you of the arrival of the *Oreida* here at 6 p.m. on the 10th, and of her performance thus far. We have had constant head winds from Melbourne, frequently a gale ahead, and yet her steaming powers were so good that I never saw her pace reduced below nine knots. With all disadvantages, she has made Melbourne in eight days—half day—a passage never equalled. We do not sail till this evening—a delay caused by her requiring 700 tons of coal; she is a large consumer, and left Sydney not filled up. At this season our despatch at Galle and Aden ought to be quick and with the *Oreida's* pace, we ought to be at Suva by 13th March.

FERRY LEASE.—The lease for one year, from 1st April next, of the ferry at Bedien, Parnassus, was sold on Wednesday, the 23rd, to Michael Dowdall, for \$22.

SURVIVORS COURT.—Business in Master's Office.—Barnet, John, on discharge; Governor and others v. Williams and another, to consider order on exception.

By your correspondent—H. E. W.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.

REMOVAL OF SILT TO FARM COVE.
Mr. ELLIOTT moved, that the bill be read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. COOPER, the bill was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on the next day.

PROTECTIONS FOR LABEL AMENDMENT BILL.
The bill was read a third time, and ordered for commitment on the next day.

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION.
On the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the bill was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on the next day.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT.
The bill was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on the next day.

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Mr. D. COOPER, as one of the trustees, stated that if such was the case, he and his trustees would be inclined to resign office. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. MURRAY said that it appeared from the particulars given by the hon. Member, that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. FIDDLINGTON said he should not be satisfied with a mere statement. The most reasonable course was to come down next session for the vote should be declined to agree to it. The trustees should be called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. HODGSON, referring to the complaint that the fees charged at the Grammar School were too heavy, remarked that he believed the institution was intended as a stepping-stone to the University for the education of the children of the middle classes, for whom the fees were not too high. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Sir D. COOPER went through a statement of the salaries and fees received by the masters and assistants in the school, and stated that they were only about two-thirds the amount paid to such masters in the other country. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. FORSTER said that, though he did not entirely agree with the trustees, he had taken the whole responsibility upon himself when they placed the item upon the Estimates, which ought not to have been done unless they were satisfied that the vote was justifiable. He was in favour of a further postponement until more favourable information as to the expenditure was afforded.

Mr. PLUNKETT hoped a better explanation would yet be given, for he was anxious for an excuse for voting the sum of £2000. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

After some further explanation from the SPEAKER, Mr. MACARTHUR agreed with the hon. member for Murray, that when the Government brought down the item in the Estimates they virtually adopted the action of the trustees and took upon themselves the responsibility of the expenditure. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. MURRAY moved that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he entertained no hostile feeling to the Grammar School as an institution; on the contrary, he had always been one of its most ardent admirers, and he was willing to do its best in a legitimate way to promote its prosperity. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. HAY and Mr. MURRAY opposed the item on the ground that there was not sufficient information before the committee to show to what place the money was to be appropriated. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

The House divided, when there appeared a majority in favour of the vote, which was therefore passed. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. COOPER moved the following items:—
Increase to salary of assistant librarian, from £200 to £250 0 0
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Mr. COOPER moved the following items:—
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of justice to the clergyman who had been unjustly deprived of his salary. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. BYRNES was in favour of the vote, considering that great justice would be done if the appropriation were not granted. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. EGAN exposed the excuse for the present appropriation, that the Government pledged it should be final; they could only speak for themselves, and might not be in office in the next session. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the vote, and contended that every minister should be supported by his own congregation. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. HUTTON was opposed to State-aid, but he thought it was not to this item an injustice would be done to any of the ministers, because they were already enjoying the £28,000 that had been voted. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

Mr. JENKINS supported the vote on the ground that great justice had been done to several ministers in consequence of the withdrawal of the sum of £14,000.

Mr. FORSTER opposed the vote. He would, however, say that if the compensation were to be given to those ministers whose salaries were under £2000, he would have been inclined to accept this compromise; but it was not to give more to some than to others, and he should vote against the item.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the conduct of the Government in the course they took when they brought on the vote for £14,000, but was glad to find that they at last intended to reform the act of injustice they had committed. He believed that the trustees had been called to account, and that the public had been misled by the trustees.

After a few remarks from Mr. FOISTER and Mr. DENIHRY, the question was put, and the House divided with the following result:—Ayes, 21; Noes, 7.

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was an acknowledged and palpable good. He contended that it was a political point of view, and that they would, in a political point of view, have both a moral and an economical purpose, in that they would, in the one case promote the good order and moral well-being of the community, and in the other case the public expenditure for criminal purposes.

The Committee divided upon the motion for a reduction of the amount for the Temperance Hall, which was negatived by a majority of 13 to 8; and the whole of the items were agreed to on a further division which showed 16 in favour, and 5 against.

The Chairman left the chair, reported resolutions to the House, the report was adopted, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow (Friday).

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
The SPEAKER reported that he had received the following Message from the Legislative Council:—One intimating that the Bill to amend the Law of Libel had passed that House; and another transmitting amendments in the Universities Graduates Bill.

POSTPONEMENT.
Mr. DENIHRY postponed a motion relative to the correspondence between the Bench of Magistrates at Armidale and the Government.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
Mr. JENKINS moved that proceedings before the Select Committee of last session, appointed to enquire into the Survey department, be laid on the table. Granted.

WAYS AND MEANS.
The resumption of the Committee was postponed. The remaining business was postponed, with the exception of the Moreton Bay Assistant District Judges' appointment Bill, which was withdrawn by Mr. Plunkett.

POSTPONEMENT.
The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past eleven, until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, PADDINGTON.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church at Paddington was performed by the Bishop of Sydney, yesterday afternoon. The ground on which the new church is to be erected is situated to the right of the Waverley Road, and contains a fine view of the harbour of Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country. The parochial school-house, which answers the double purpose of church and school-house, having been erected, the next step was to erect the Church of England parsonage in that locality, it was determined by the trustees, about two years since, to erect the building. The enlargement of the school-house, and the building of the parsonage, were the two main objects of the trustees. The parsonage, which was to be erected, was to be a large and commodious building, and was to be situated in a commanding and central position that on which the school-house stands. Yesterday afternoon a large concourse of persons assembled for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new church. The service was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Brennan, who read the 132nd Psalm; the lesson from the Gospel of St. Matthew, the architect then read a document, which was subsequently enclosed in a bottle and placed in cavity of the stone.

This document contained the particulars of the date and names of the trustees, and the names of the gentlemen who were present at the laying of the stone. The Bishop then read a prayer, and the service was commenced. Besides the Bishop and Dean of Sydney, there were present the Revs. Messrs. Brennan, the incumbent of the parish, Richardson, Curran, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, a great number of influential lay members of the Church of England. The service was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Brennan, who read the 132nd Psalm; the lesson from the Gospel of St. Matthew, the architect then read a document, which was subsequently enclosed in a bottle and placed in cavity of the stone.

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